

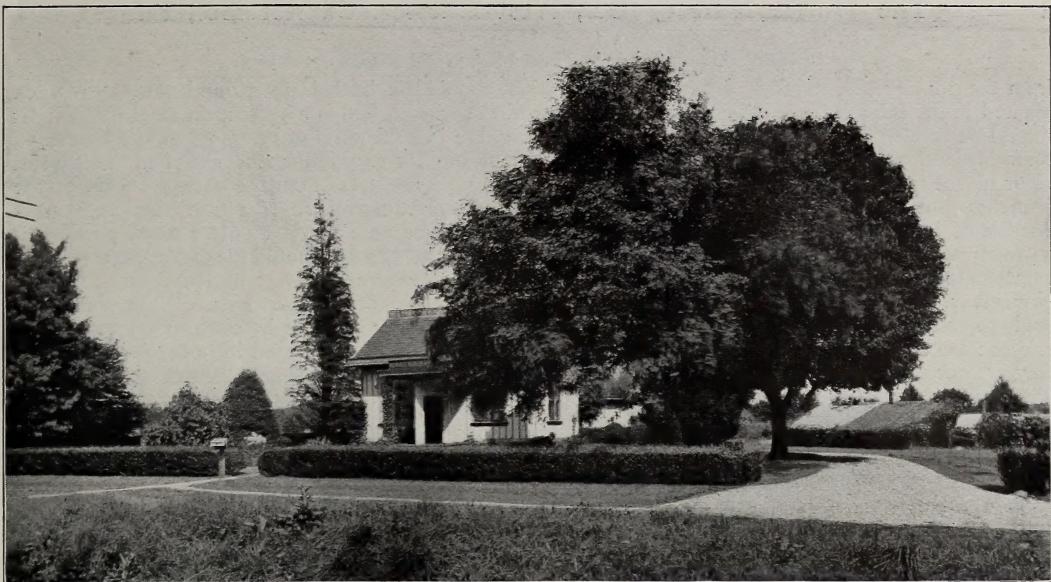
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General Catalogue of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES
Shrubby, Vines, Roses, Etc.



THE MORRIS NURSERY
COMPANY
West Chester, Chester County, Pa.



Office of the Morris Nursery Company *Investigations in Pomology*

RECEIVED

MAR 29 1910

Announcement



It is hardly necessary for us to devote much space to the introduction of the Morris Nursery Co., as it is merely a continuation of a very old established business.

It was established in 1849 by Paschall Morris, and from him received its name. He was succeeded by J. L. Darlington & Co., who conducted it until 1866, when it was purchased by Otto & Achelis, and managed by this firm until 1875, when George Achelis assumed the sole ownership.

During the present year, 1906, a corporation has been formed, to be known as the Morris Nursery Co., with George Achelis, president and treasurer, Peter A. Keene, vice-president, and M. G. Lear, secretary. Mr. Keene, the vice-president, has been engaged in the nursery business for over thirty years, and was formerly a member of the firm of Keene & Foulk (Bloodgood Nurseries), Flushing, N. Y.

We desire to thank the public for the liberal patronage which has been given to the Morris Nurseries for over half a century, and solicit a continuance of the same. We aim to supply the best of stock at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of stock offered.

LOCATION.—The nurseries are located in one of the most fertile spots in Chester county, 27 miles west of Philadelphia. Office is opposite Maple Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and about ten minutes' walk from the main station in West Chester. The fare (round trip) from Philadelphia is \$1, and there are trains to and from the city every hour. A trolley car (fare 50 cents round trip) leaves Sixty-third and Market streets every half hour, reaching West Chester in one hour and ten minutes. In coming by trolley, get off at Penn street and walk two squares north.

PLANTING.—We take great pains in careful digging, grading and packing. The spring planting season opens about the first of April and continues into May, and the autumn season from first of October until the ground is frozen in November.

All orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by check, draft, express or money order, unless satisfactory reference is given. To avoid mistakes write the order plainly, giving both post office address and shipping directions. All articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being delivered to the railroad or express companies here.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES

Prepare the ground as for a crop of corn; then dig the holes just large enough to admit the roots without crowding and doubling them up. Avoid deep planting, which is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive, may cause death to it. It should be no deeper than it stood before removal.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES, continued

from the nursery. A mound of earth one foot high, should be heeled up around the trees when planted in the fall; it makes them firmer to withstand the winter, and is a protection to the roots. It should be leveled again in the spring. Before planting, the injured parts of the roots should be cut off smoothly with a sharp knife. Shortening the branches is another very important matter to the life and vigor of the tree, and should be done at time of planting. It consists in cutting back the ends of the branches, but to what extent it should be done depends on circumstances. If a tree has lost a great portion of its roots, a severe shortening of the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of its roots are cut off, moderate pruning will be sufficient. In all cases it should be done in a manner corresponding to a loss of roots. The best time for planting evergreens is last of October or first of November. The wood is then well ripened and can stand the severity of the winter; the plants are ready to start growing when the spring opens, and are not so liable to suffer by early summer droughts as those evergreens which are planted in the spring. And, lastly, when packed in boxes for shipment, they are not so liable to heat in the late fall as in the spring when the weather begins to get warm. They can be successfully planted in the spring, but if a dry season follows the planting, a great number of the plants will most likely die.

Fruit Department

Dig holes just large enough to admit the roots without crowding or bending them. Avoid deep planting, which is very injurious. The trees should be no deeper than they stood in the nursery. Always see that the earth is firmly packed over all parts of the roots. All bruised or broken roots must be cut off up to the sound wood. The tops should be shortened in by cutting back half of the last season's growth from branches. Cultivate the orchard a few years with hoed crops. After this to insure regular crops of fruit, the orchard should be kept in sod and manure applied to the surface.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

	Ft. apart each way	Ft. apart each way
Standard Apples	30	Quinces
Standard Pears and Sweet Cherries	20	Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries
Sour Cherries	18	Blackberries
Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines	12	Raspberries

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE WHEN PLANTED AT STATED DISTANCES

30 feet apart each way	49	8 feet apart each way	681
25 " " "	69	6 " " "	1,210
20 " " "	109	5 " " "	1,742
18 " " "	135	4 " " "	2,222
15 " " "	194	3 " " "	4,840
12 " " "	302	2 " " "	10,890
10 " " "	437	1 " " "	43,560

SPRAYING

Since the San José scale has made its appearance and has spread all over the United States, it has become necessary to spray all kinds of fruit trees at least twice during the summer with kerosene emulsion. Apply this in May and September. We give below formula for this, also formulas for other insecticides to be put on dormant trees.

Kerosene Emulsion. Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of hard soap in 1 gallon of water; add to this 2 gallons of kerosene oil, mix well and dilute with 15 gallons of water. Apply in May and September. This will not only kill the San José scale, but also other insects which are likely to infest the tree and cause imperfect fruit.

Good's Caustic Potash Whale-oil Soap, No. 3. Use 2 lbs. of soap to every gallon of water, spraying the trees with this in winter or early spring before the leaves appear. If the trees are badly infested cut back considerably before applying the soap.

Lime, Sulphur and Caustic Soda. This should be applied before the leaves come out. Lime 15 lbs., sulphur $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., caustic soda 3 lbs. Slake the lime, add the sulphur and caustic soda and mix, then add about 20 gallons water.

Scalecide. Fill spray pump tank first with water and add 1 gallon of Scalecide to every 20 gallons of water. Agitate slowly and it is ready for use. Twice the quantity of Scalecide may be used if desired; it will not injure the tree. Commence spraying in the fall, just as the leaves fall. Spray any time during the winter and spring, up to the time that leaves appear.

Bordeaux Mixture. Six lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. quicklime, 40 to 50 gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For peach trees an extra pound of lime is advisable.

APPLES

There are a great many varieties of Apples, of which the most desirable are mentioned here. Many more varieties are grown in this nursery, and if any customer wants a variety which is not named below, we request him to inquire for such.

25 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz., \$16 per 100

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bough. Large; pale greenish yellow; sweet, rich flavor; good bearer. First of August.

Early Harvest. Medium size; pale yellow; rich, subacid flavor; very productive. First of August.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good; good bearer. August.

Keswick Codlin. Large, tender, juicy, acid; excellent for cooking; productive and early bearer. July to October.

Red Astrachan. Rather large; deep crimson, with a pale white bloom; juicy; acid flavor; productive. August.

Sops of Wine. Medium; yellow, splashed with red, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh white, pleasant, subacid; strong grower; productive. August and September.

Summer Rambo. Medium to large; green, striped with red; subacid; good. Good market apple. September.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety, ripening a week or two before Tetofsky. Skin, when fully ripe, pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, lively subacid.

FALL VARIETIES

Duchess of Oldenburg. Medium; yellow, striped with red; rich, juicy and excellent; a productive variety introduced from Russia. Sept.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow, rich, high flavored; moderate bearer. October to Nov.

Gravenstein. Very large; red striped; first quality; a very productive variety. September and October.

Jersey Sweeting. Medium; striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet. Sept. to Oct.

Maiden's Blush. Rather large; pale yellow, with red cheek; beautiful; valuable for market; abundant bearer. September to October.

Rambo. Medium; flat; streaked and marbled with yellow; very tender, rich, subacid flavor; good bearer. October to December.

Red Bietigheimer. Very large; light yellow, covered with red; purplish crimson when exposed to the sun; flesh subacid, pleasant; a great bearer. September.

WINTER VARIETIES

Arkansas Black, or Paragon. Originated in Tennessee. Fruit like Winesap in color and flavor, but larger in size, and is a better keeper. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy and productive; comes into bearing quite young. Feb. to April.

Baldwin. Well known; large; bright red; juicy and rich; productive. December to March.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Large; striped with bright red; juicy, subacid, good. Much esteemed in the West and South. Dec. to March.

Bellflower. Yellow; large; crisp and juicy; aromatic flavor; moderately productive. Nov. to March.

Bismarck. A variety of great promise from New Zealand. It is a very prolific bearer and commences to bear when quite young. Fruit large and of brilliant color. January to March.

Cider, Smith's. Popular Pennsylvania fruit; greenish white, striped with red; juicy, tender, mild, pleasant flavor; very productive; good keeper. December to March.

Delaware Winter. Originated in Delaware. Remarkable for its keeping qualities. Fruit medium to large, highly colored; flesh fine-grained, juicy, crisp, excellent. Prolific, and commences to bear early.

Dickinson. From seed of the Bellflower. Medium to large; yellow, almost covered with faint red streaks; mild, subacid, very juicy. A prolific and regular bearer. January to March.

Fallawater. Favorite Pennsylvania fruit. Very large; yellowish green; valuable market variety; very productive. November to February.

Fameuse, or Snow Apple. Medium size; very handsome, deep crimson; tender, white-fleshed, juicy, high-flavored; productive. Nov. to Dec.

Gano. An improved Ben Davis. Medium; deep red; superior keeper. Productive and annual bearer.

Grimes' Golden. Medium; rich, golden yellow; crisp, tender, juicy; does well in Pennsylvania. Early bearer and excellent keeper. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Large; yellowish ground with red stripes and spots; sweet and rich. Highly esteemed. November to January.

Jacob's Sweet. A large and exceedingly showy fruit. Clear, rich yellow, deeply shaded with brilliant carmine; flesh crisp, fine-grained and of best quality. Also a remarkably good keeper. Tree is a strong grower, heavy yelder, annual bearer. April and May.

Krauser. Berks county, Pa. Fruit medium; yellow; handsome appearance and a good keeper. December to April.

King of Tompkins Co. Large; yellow, striped with red; popular variety; good bearer. December to March.

McIntosh Red. Originated in Canada. Above medium size; yellow, nearly covered with dark

WINTER APPLES, continued

rich crimson. Flesh white, tender, juicy. Tree very hardy; good bearer of excellent fruit. November to April.

Northern Spy. Large; striped and covered with dark crimson; a New York fruit; juicy, high flavor; great bearer. January to May.

Opalescent. Beautiful, large red Apple; high quality. December to April.

Paragon. See Arkansas Black.

Peck's Pleasant. Large; yellow, with blush cheek; fine flavor; a good substitute for Newtown Pippin; good bearer and keeper. November to April.

Pewaukee. Hardy and productive; fruit medium to large; skin bright yellow, striped and mottled with light and dark; flesh white, juicy, subacid: good. January to May.

Rawle's Janet (Never Fail). Valuable. Of southern origin. Medium; yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; very productive and a good keeper. January to May.

Red Romanite (Gilpin, or Carthouse). Medium; dark red; white flesh; crisp, subacid; makes good cider; late keeper; very productive. February to May.

Rhode Island Greening. Well known; excellent variety; large; light greenish yellow; firm and rich; excellent flavor; crooked grower, good keeper and good bearer. November to March.

Rome Beauty. Large; striped with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly; moderate grower. Origin, Ohio. December to February.

Russet, American Golden (Sheep Nose). Below medium; dull yellow; yellow flesh, very tender, rich, spicy flavor; a great bearer and good keeper. December to March.

Roxbury Russet. Medium size; skin at first dull green, covered with brownish yellow russet when ripe; flesh greenish white, moderately juicy, with rich, subacid flavor; good to very good. January to June.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield). Fruit large; dull red over a pale clouded green ground, sprinkled with obscure yellow dots; flesh white, tender,

with a rich Pearmain flavor. Very good. October to February.

Smokehouse. Popular Pennsylvania fruit, and valued highly; above medium; yellow shaded with bright red, sprinkled with gray and brown dots; firm, juicy, subacid flavor; good bearer. November to February.

Spitzenburgh (Esopus). Fruit large; considered equal to Newtown Pippin; flesh yellow, rather firm, crisp, juicy, rich flavor; the best winter Apple. December to February.

Stark. Fruit large; skin greenish yellow, shaded, splashed and striped with light and dark red. Moderately juicy, mild, subacid. January to May.

Talman's Sweeting. Medium; light yellow, with a pale blush; rich and excellent; very productive. December to April.

Twenty Ounce. Fruit large and showy; greenish yellow, boldly splashed and marbled with stripes of red; good to very good. Oct. to Jan.

Wagener. Medium; dark red; mild, tender, subacid; excellent variety; abundant bearer. December to March.

Wealthy. Medium size; whitish yellow, shaded with deep rich crimson; flesh white, fine-grained, tender, juicy, lively subacid; hardy and productive. December to February.

Winesap. Medium, dark red; yellow flesh, firm, crisp, high-flavored; fruit hangs late on the tree; excellent for cider, very good bearer, and excellent keeper. December to May.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Pennsylvania Apple, hardy and productive; green when picked, with brown flush, becoming paler at maturity; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy and very good. November to March.

Wolf River. Very hardy; fruit very large, whitish color, mostly covered with red and numerous brown specks. Flesh firm, subacid. Regular and enormous bearer. March.

York Imperial. A very fine Pennsylvania Apple of medium to large size, oblate, white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, subacid. November to February.

CRAB APPLES

Valuable for preserving and desirable for ornament. Fruit is excellent for jelly.

25 cts. each, \$2.40 per dozen, \$16 per 100

Red Siberian. Small; bright red, covered with a light transparent bloom; excellent for preserving. Early September.

Yellow Siberian. Small; pale yellow, also very valuable for preserving. September.

Gen. Grant. Fruit round, of large size for a Crab; skin cream-yellow ground, broken stripes, becoming red on sun-exposed side; very mild subacid. October.

Hyslop. Large; dark red, with a blue bloom; good for cider.

Transcendent. Large; yellow, mostly covered with red; productive and desirable. Best early fall variety.

Van Wyck Sweet. A valuable variety. Fruit large; skin yellowish white, colored red and covered with bloom; flesh sweet and tender; core small. September.

Whitney's No. 20. A seedling of the Siberian Crab. Said to be large; striped, almost red; flesh yellowish white, very juicy, subacid. Good for canning and making into cider. August.

PEARS

DWARF PEARS.—For small gardens and for cultivation by amateurs, or persons likely to devote the necessary attention to them, Dwarf Pears will certainly prove remunerative in a suitable soil, and with proper selection of varieties. On very light, sandy soils, or gravelly soils, Dwarf Pears will not prove so well as—

STANDARD PEARS.—These are generally preferred for orchard culture. They will not bear fruit at so early an age as Dwarf Pears, but they will flourish on a greater variety of soils, and will bear neglect better; without proper cultivation, however, they will, like most trees, fail to give satisfaction.

GATHERING PEARS.—Pears, as a general rule, should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. Summer and fall varieties should be gathered at least 10 days before maturity; winter Pears about the time frosty weather sets in.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) succeed well as dwarfs. The following list includes the most valuable varieties.

50 cts. each, \$4.80 per doz.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett. Large; clear yellow skin; buttery, very juicy and high-flavored; early and a great bearer. September.

***Clapp's Favorite.** Large; resembles Bartlett; ripens a few days earlier; productive. August and September.

***Doyenne d'Ete (Summer Doyenne).** Small; yellow, with red cheek; rich, sugary, melting; very early and fine. Last of July.

Koonce. Best early Pear. Tree vigorous, free from blight, fine grower. Medium to large; yellow, one side covered with red; does not rot at core; productive; handsome and good shipper.

Le Conte. Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow; good quality. Tree very vigorous, said to be free from blight. Very prolific. October.

***Osband's Summer.** Medium size, rich yellow; excellent quality, mild and pleasant flavor. Aug.

Wilder. Small to medium; bell-shaped. Pale yellow ground, with deep shading of carmine; core very small. Flesh whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender, subacid. Quality good. Aug.

Rossney. Medium to large; fine-grained flesh; melting and juicy, very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett. Excellent keeper and shipper. Skin creamy, with crimson blush.

FALL VARIETIES

***Beurre d'Anjou.** Large; yellowish, somewhat russetted, red cheek; fine-grained, buttery, melting and excellent. October to December.

APRICOTS

35 cts. each

Breda. Small, round, orange; flesh juicy, rich, vinous; hardy and a good bearer. July to Aug.

Early Golden. Small, roundish, pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good; vigorous grower and productive. July.

Harris. Fruit large, oval; bright yellow, with red blush. Quality best; very juicy and rich. Productive and hardy. Ripens about July 20.

Large Early. Large, oblong; orange, with a red cheek; juicy, rich, sweet; fine-flavored. July.

***Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Very large; dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Large; greenish yellow, russetted; sweet and rich; excellent flavor; productive. September and October.

***Howell.** A fine large Pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Large and showy; supposed to be a seedling of a Sand Pear accidentally crossed with some cultivated kind grown near it. Skin is a rich yellow color, tinged with red. Excellent for canning purposes. Very productive. October and November.

Seckel. Small; dull yellow, with russet and colored cheek; very juicy, buttery and rich; very high-flavored and productive; a slow grower. September and October.

Sheldon. Above medium; dark yellow or russet; rich, melting and high-flavored; first-rate quality. October and November.

WINTER VARIETIES

Lawrence. Medium light yellow, mostly sprinkled with dots; buttery, rich and aromatic; very reliable and productive. December.

Vermont Beauty. Fruit medium, very handsome, yellow, with bright carmine cheek; flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic and of fine quality. Ripens immediately after Seckel.

Moorpark. Very large; orange, with a reddish cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy, with a fine flavor; very valuable. Beginning of August.

The following are Russian varieties, which are said to be more hardy.

Alexander. Large size, oblong; yellow, dotted with red; flavor sweet and delicate. One of the best. Ripens first of July.

J. L. Budd. Large; white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine. Ripens first of August.

CHERRIES

The Cherry will prove successful on light, well-drained soil. Any tree that is attacked by the "black knot" can be saved by cutting off all indication of the disease as it appears. The following list embraces the really desirable kinds.

50 cts. each, \$4.80 per dozen

CLASS I—HEART

Black Eagle. A fine, large, black Cherry of first-rate quality and productive; very sweet and rich; one of the best. First of July.

Black Tartarian. Very large, black, half tender; sweet, rather rich, fine flavor; deserves general cultivation; tree a strong, upright, beautiful grower and good bearer. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red. Above medium; light red mottled with amber; melting and delicious, excellent, very productive; not subject to rot by rainy weather. July.

Elton. Large, pale yellow, streaked and mottled with red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious. June and July. Very much like Gov. Wood, only more hardy.

Ohio Beauty (Dr. Kirtland's). Large; dark and pale red marbled; tender, juicy, high-flavored. Toward end of June.

Ox-Heart. Large; red skin, red and half tender flesh, pleasant juice. Last of June.

CLASS II—BIGARREAU

Napoleon. Very large; pale yellow, spotted with deep red; very firm and juicy; very productive, and a constant bearer. First of July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Largest Black Cherry; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor.

Yellow Spanish. Large; light yellow, with red

cheek, having a waxy appearance; firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best; very productive. Last of June.

Windsor. Originated in Canada. Fruit large; liver-colored, resembling Elkhorn or Tradescant's Black Heart; firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety.

CLASS III—DUKE AND MORELLO

Dyehouse. Fruit large and of fine flavor. Resembles Early Richmond, but said to ripen earlier. Hardy.

English Morello. Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive and reliable. Is not the old common Morello. Very hardy. Tree is very dwarf in growth. Aug.

Early Richmond (Kentish). Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid flavor; very productive, reliable and hardy. Valuable. June.

May Duke. Large; dark red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). Large and hardy, said to be seven to ten days later than the Richmond. Very productive and valuable.

Olivet. A remarkably Early Cherry; productive, fine quality, and the largest of its class; color, shining deep red; flavor subacid; ripens early in June and continues till July.

PLUMS

A heavy soil, with a considerable mixture of clayey loam, is most suitable for the Plum. It should be planted where the hogs and poultry have free access, as the latter destroy many injurious insects, and the former, in rubbing against the tree, jar it and eat the fallen fruit. Where no hogs are kept the trees should be jarred once a day, and all fallen fruit at once gathered and destroyed. Mr. Bateham, of Ohio, writes the "Country Gentleman" that by applying sulphur over the trees, in putting it in a bag to a long pole and shaking it over the trees, splendid crops have been realized.

50 cts. each, \$4.80 per dozen

Bradshaw. Large, early Plum; color violet-red; juicy and good. Very productive.

Coe's Golden Drop. Very large; oval; pale yellow; flesh firm, adheres to the stone; very valuable. Last of September.

German Prune. Large, oblong; purple; juicy and rich; tree very productive; unusually free from the curculio and from knots. September.

Imperial Gage. Large, oval; greenish yellow, covered with bloom; very juicy and sweet; one of the most valuable varieties. Middle of August.

Lombard. Medium; violet-red; juicy, good, hardy and productive. August.

Prince Engelbert. Dark blue; of good quality; tree a great bearer and a strong grower; a valuable market fruit. Last of August.

Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum). From the Orient and, therefore, not hardy enough to be profitable here. Ripens in July. Brick-red; yellow flesh of an odd flavor. An acquisition further south.

Shipper's Pride. Said to be an unfailing cropper and a good shipper. Large, round, purple Plum of excellent quality.

Shropshire Damson. An English variety. Fruit small, rather obovate; skin purple, covered with thick, blue bloom, flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partially from the stone. Thousands of bushels are annually sold in the market for preserves. With good cultivation it is enormously productive. September.

Yellow Gage. Large, bright yellow; flesh rich and juicy. Good quality. September.

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance. Fruit large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a bright cherry color; white bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender and very sweet; stone very small. Ripens very early.

Burbank. A good grower; bears when very young; fruit large, cherry-red, with lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow and very sweet; very productive; fruit resembles the Abundance, but is about two weeks later.

Ogon. Medium size; yellow, with light bloom; flesh thick, meaty, dry, firm, freestone; excellent for canning. August.

Red June. Fair size, red, with handsome bloom; good quality. Vigorous, upright grower. August.

Satsuma. Large, purple and red, with blue bloom; flesh juicy, firm, dark red, of good quality. Hardy and vigorous grower. August.

Wickson. Handsome; deep red, covered with white bloom; small stone. Flesh fine, sugary. Excellent keeper and shipper. August.

Climax. Very large, heart-shape; very early; flesh yellow, sweet; very freestone; skin thick, deep red. Tree a vigorous grower.

PEACHES

The Peach will succeed best on light, gravelly soil; with proper cultivation, on almost any soil. Trees one year old from the bud are best suited for planting. The orchard should be kept cultivated, and the trees carefully examined every spring to extract the borers. A shovelful of lime applied at the base of each tree will often be a preventive as well as a fertilizer. The disease called the "Yellows" is incurable; therefore, if it shows itself on one or two trees, these must be cut down at once and burned, which will save the whole orchard. This disease has never shown itself in our nurseries; our trees have always been healthy and have given entire satisfaction. Our stock of Peach trees is quite extensive; they can be supplied in almost any quantities and on liberal terms. The following varieties are described in the order of ripening:

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100

FIRST RIPENING

Amsden's June. Fruit good size, delicious flavor; finely colored red. Freestone and very firm. White flesh, excellent quality. First part of July.

Alexander. Very large and highly colored; handsome, rich and good flavor; flesh thick and firm; will carry well long distances. Freestone. First part of July.

Early Canada. Resembles Alexander very closely. Ripens at same time. It is of medium size, good quality and handsome appearance. Freestone.

Greensboro. Very large; color crimson; flesh white. Freestone. Ripens same time as Alexander.

Shoemaker. Very attractive yellow color, splashed with crimson; juicy, sweet and melting; very hardy; large size and small stone. Ripens July 1 to 15.

Sneed. Medium, white; excellent quality. The earliest Peach known.

Triumph. Fruit good size; yellow, with crimson cheek. Strong grower, abundant bearer. Ripens with Alexander. The earliest yellow-flesh Peach.

Waterloo. Medium size; excellent quality; flesh white; skin greenish white, purplish red on side exposed to the sun.

Champion. Fruit large, delicious, sweet, juicy; best quality of all early varieties. Skin creamy white, with red cheek; handsome, hardy and productive and a good shipper. Early August.

Carman. Flesh white, sweet; large, round; skin pale yellow and red-blush. Last of July.

Early Rivers. Large; pale yellow, with pink cheek; flesh melting, very rich. Freestone. Last of July.

SECOND RIPENING

Barnard's Early. A large, yellow Peach of good quality. Very popular in the western states.

Hale's Early. Beautiful Peach; white flesh of excellent quality when well ripened. Rots in some localities. Freestone. Last of July.

Yellow St. John. Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and highly flavored. Freestone.

Mountain Rose. Large; red skin; white flesh; excellent quality. Freestone. First of August.

Large Early York (Honest John). Large; white skin and nearly white flesh; tender and juicy; very productive. Freestone. August.

Foster. Very large and handsome; very similar to Crawford's Early, but ripens a few days earlier; yellow flesh. Freestone.

Crawford's Early Melacoton. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; yellow flesh, red at the stone; very juicy and excellent; one of the best. Freestone. Middle of August.

New Prolific. Ripens close to Crawford's Early; pit exceedingly small. Bore heavy crops when all others failed. Very hardy.

THIRD RIPENING

Yellow Rarripe. Large; deep yellow, dotted with red; flesh yellow, red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich, excellent vinous flavor. Freestone. Latter part of August.

PEACHES—THIRD RIPENING, continued

Crosby. Medium size; bright yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine; beautiful; constant bearer and very hardy, therefore very reliable. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Elberta. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; very profitable, and an excellent shipping variety. Freestone. Last of August.

Fitzgerald. Fruit large; bright yellow, covered with red; flesh deep yellow. Best quality. Early September.

Wager. Very large; yellow; bears uniform and large crops; juicy and fine flavor. Last of August.

Oldmixon Free. Large; yellowish white, with a dark red cheek; white, tender flesh; excellent for market. Freestone. First part of September.

Oldmixon Cling. Resembles in quality the Oldmixon Free. It is an excellent clingstone Peach. White flesh. September.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, roundish; yellow flesh, red at the stone; excellent quality; hardy variety. Freestone. September.

Morris White. An old well-known variety. Rather large; whitish skin; white flesh to the stone, a little firm, melting, juicy, sweet and rich. In some sections tender and variable in quality. Freestone. Middle of September.

Willets. One of the largest and finest Peaches; color bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy. September.

Wheatland. Large to very large; quality best; deep golden yellow; great bearer; excellent shipper. Freestone. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

FOURTH RIPENING

Susquehanna. Very large and handsome; rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; yellow flesh, melting, rich and fine; moderate bearer. Freestone. September.

Stump the World. Very large; creamy white, with red cheek; white flesh, rich and high flavor; very productive; valuable for marketing. Freestone. September.

Globe. Very large; golden yellow; very fine flavor. Ripening during the latter half of Sept.

Hill's Chili. Large; skin woolly, dull yellow; flesh yellow, very rich and sweet. Productive and hardy. Freestone. Last of September.

Crawford's Late Melacoton. Very large; yellow, with a deep red cheek; yellow flesh, red at stone. A very excellent variety. Freestone. September.

Fox's Seedling. Large; beautiful red cheek; white flesh, fine quality. Good shipper.

Ford's Late. Rather large; white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy and rich. Latter part of September.

FIFTH RIPENING

Chair's Choice. Fine yellow freestone. Rich in color; splendid flavor. Excellent for canning. Ripens with Smock.

Golden Drop. Large, good quality, hardy, profitable. Follows Crawford's Late. Esteemed highly in Michigan.

Lemon Free. Of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at apex; color pale yellow; very large. Immensely productive. Ripens after Crawford's Late.

Smock (Beer's). Large, oval; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy and rich. Freestone. Last of September and early October.

Stephen's Rareripe. Large; resembles Oldmixon Free, but more highly colored. Very profitable.

SIXTH RIPENING

Bilyeu's Late October. Large; freestone; white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm; a good shipper. Ripens two weeks later than Smock. Best late Peach yet introduced.

Heath Cling. Very large; white, tinged next to the sun, quite downy; flesh white, very juicy, sweet, of a high, rich, excellent flavor. Clingstone. October.

Lord Palmerston. A beautiful large and very late Peach. Fruit of a pale color, having a little red on the sunny side; flesh firm and richly flavored.

Salway. Large, yellow, mottled, with a red cheek; yellow flesh; very productive. Valuable for its late ripening. Freestone. October.

Wonderful. Fruit large, rich, yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh yellow, rich, highly flavored; exceedingly firm; parts from the stone perfectly and dry, and is bright red around the pit. Ripens late to very late.

NECTARINES

25 cts. each

A variety of the Peach, with a smooth skin.

Boston. Large; light yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant. First of Sept.

Early Newington. Large; pale green, nearly covered with blotches of red; juicy, rich and sweet; probably the best clingstone Nectarine.

Downton. Large; pale green, with a red cheek; melting, rich, excellent. Last of August.

Elrige. Medium size; pale green, covered with purplish red; juicy and very rich. August to September.

QUINCES

50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen

Apple, or Orange. Fruit large, bright golden yellow; excellent for preserves; productive. Crooked grower.

Bourgeat. Fine quality; tree vigorous grower; fruit very large, rich golden, smooth, very tender when cooked; excellent keeper. Ripens shortly after Orange.

Champion. A variety originating in Connecticut. Tree a prolific and constant bearer. Fruit larger than the Orange, equally fine and a longer keeper.

Meech's Prolific. Fruit large and handsome, with a delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; very vigorous and prolific.

MULBERRIES

35 cts. each

Russian. Fruit medium, mostly black; subacid to sweet; very productive, perfectly hardy. The original trees were imported from western Russia.

NUTS

Of these are generally in stock:

Hard- and Soft-shelled Almonds. 25 cts. each.

American Sweet Chestnuts. The fruit of this is too well known to need describing. As an ornamental or shade tree, it is excellent. 50c. to \$1.

Paragon Chestnut. A large nut of excellent quality; hardy and productive. Grafted trees. \$1.

Spanish Chestnut. The nuts are larger, but not as sweet. The tree does not grow quite as rapidly as the American. 60 cts.

English Walnuts. The nuts are well known, being mostly imported. The tree not being entirely hardy, grows slow, and is not as productive here as in Europe. 50 cts.

Filbert, English, or Hazelnut. Larger and better than the American, where it succeeds. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

Black Walnuts. Is too well known to need description. 50 cts.

GRAPES

There are many varieties of Grapes not mentioned here, but which could be furnished. The list of varieties is so large that we mention only a few of the most important kinds.

Agawam. Berries very large; thick skin; pulp sweet. Ripens early. 25 cts.

Brighton. A cross of Concord and Diana Hamburg; hardy; berries resembles the Catawba. Very productive where it does well. 25 cts.

Clinton. Bunch large; berry small, black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and excellent; very productive and reliable; does not mildew; makes excellent wine. 15 cts.

Concord. A well-known standard variety; bunch and berry large; black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and excellent; very reliable, does not mildew; quite early; good for the table and making wine. 15 cts.

Delaware. Bunch small to medium, compact; berries below medium, of beautiful red or purplish maroon color, covered with a thin whitish bloom; thin skin; pulp sweet and tender, very juicy; quality best for table and for wine. Hardy; mildews in some localities, often produced by over-bearing. A very poor grower. 25 cts.

Eaton. Berries very large, black, covered with thick bloom; bunch large and compact; thick skin, very juicy. Highly recommended. 25 cts.

Empire State. A seedling of Hartford Prolific and Clinton; therefore, purely native. Berry medium to large; white, with a slight tinge of yellow, covered with bloom; tender, juicy, sweet. 25 cts.

Lutie. Originated in Tennessee. Berry red, good size, of good quality; rather foxy. Vine is a very strong grower, and has healthy foliage. Not so liable to mildew as the finer sorts, and therefore more regular bearer. 25 cts.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, round; very hardy and entirely exempt from mildew; early; very desirable. Resembles Concord in its excellent qualities. 25 cts.

Moore's Diamond. Bunch large; berry medium; color yellowish green when fully ripe. Quality very good. 25 cts.

Niagara. Berry greenish white; large; skin thin, but does not crack; good quality and productive; hardy; bunch compact. 20 cts.

Pocklington. A seedling of the Concord, raised by Mr. John Pocklington, of Sand Hill, N. Y. The vine is a strong grower and hardy, identical with the Concord, having large, thick foliage, and, like that variety, never mildews. Fruit large; light golden yellow color; bunches very large, often shouldered; berries round and thickly set on the bunch. Ripens with Concord. This and Lutie have produced fruit when others have failed. 25c.

Salem. Berries large; dark copper color; thin skin, very sweet. Ripens first of September. 25c.

Worden's Seedling. A handsome, large black Grape. It is larger, of a better quality, and earlier than the Concord. 20 cts

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. Upright, vigorous-growing plant; very productive; fruit somewhat larger than Houghton, oval; whitish green; skin smooth; flesh soft and juicy; excellent for family use. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Houghton's Seedling. A hardy American va-

riety, free from mildew and enormously productive; berries small and reddish. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Industry. An English variety; fine large red berries. Will mildew almost as easily as other English varieties. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CURRANTS

10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen

These can be profitably grown, planted between fruit trees, when the latter are so young as not to shade the ground too much.

Cherry. The largest of all Currants; bunch short, berries very large, deep red, acid.

Fay's Prolific. Red; very productive, and, from its peculiar stem, inexpensive to pick.

La Versailles. A French variety; bunches and

berries very large; very productive. One of the most desirable varieties.

White Grape. Bunch and berry very large; whitish yellow; transparent. A spreading, irregular grower. Best white Currant. Productive.

BLACKBERRIES

60 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100

We have other varieties of Blackberries not mentioned here, but mention only a few of the most important kinds. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, 4 feet apart in the rows. An annual dressing of manure will prove very profitable.

Erie. Very large; hardy; very early and very productive. Of excellent quality, handsome and firm.

Kittatinny. Very large, slightly conical. The berries are firm, sweet, of excellent flavor, and are perfectly ripe as soon as they turn black. It is a vigorous grower, hardy and very productive; continues four or five weeks bearing. The best Blackberry for general cultivation.

Snyder. Very hardy and very productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; canes not so thorny as those of Lawton or Kittatinny.

Taylor. Hardy and productive; berries large and fine flavor. Season medium.

Wilson's Early. Large, oval, pointed; flavor rich and good. Ripens very early, and matures the whole crop in two weeks.

RASPBERRIES

50 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100

There are many varieties of Raspberries not mentioned here, but which could be furnished. The list of varieties is so large that we mention only a few of the most important kinds. Plant in rows 5 or 6 feet apart, 4 feet apart in the rows. Remove all the old canes as soon as the fruit is gone, and do not allow more than three or four new ones to each hill.

Cuthbert. A strong, hardy variety; berries large, rich crimson and of a good flavor.

Gregg. Recently introduced from Ohio. Productive and of fine quality. The best black variety.

Golden Queen. Large; yellow and firm. Very productive and hardy.

ASPARAGUS

The soil should be manured with a very heavy coat, and plowed or dug into the ground, making a deep rich soil. The roots should be planted 4 to 6 inches deep, 3 feet apart each way.

Conover's Colossal. A very popular, well-known variety; large and tender. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Barr's Mammoth. A variety which is gaining in favor in the Philadelphia markets, being very large and very productive. Preferable to Conover's Colossal. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Palmetto. A very early variety of excellent quality. 35 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

Columbian White. Large white stalks. 35 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

RHUBARB

10 cts. each

To grow good strong stalks, the soil should be rich and deep, the roots should be planted 3 feet apart each way. The stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting.



Avenue of Norway Maple (See page 14)

Ornamental Department

The deciduous trees here named comprise most of the well-known hardy varieties. Prices quoted are for single trees. Of some varieties we have very large specimen trees at increased price. Have most of this stock in large quantities and can quote very reasonable prices on hundred and thousand lots. The trees can be so packed as to arrive at their destination in good condition after being several days in transit. Liberal discount on large orders.

ASH. *Fraxinus*

American White (*F. Americana*). Native tree of large size and rapid growth. Handsome pale green leaves. Ash trees must be examined annually at base for borers, which usually attack the tree in April. 75 cts. to \$1.50.



Weeping Beech

BEECH. *Fagus*

European (*F. sylvatica*). Native of Europe. Grows very large. Foliage large and compact, making the tree excellent for screen purposes. 60 cts. to \$1.50.

Cut-leaved (*F. laciiniata*). Beautiful and rare. Medium growth. Foliage small and cut-leaved. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Purple-leaved (*F. purpurea*). A fine lawn tree. Very beautiful purple foliage, turning to a purplish green in the fall. Contrasts well with foliage of other trees. \$1 to \$2.50.

Weeping (*F. pendula*). Most beautiful of all weeping trees. Leaves a very rich, dark green. Its mode of growth very unique. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

BUTTONWOOD, or PLANE TREE. *Platanus*

Oriental (*P. orientalis*). Rapid grower. Very fine for street and park planting. Also called "Oriental Sycamore." 75c. to \$3.

BIRCH. *Betula*

White (*B. alba*). Very ornamental. Silvery white bark which is more pronounced with age. Rapid grower; drooping habit; fine foliage. 60 cts. to \$1.25. See illustration below.

Cut-leaved Weeping (*B. pendula laciniata*). A very popular weeping tree. Of slender growth, with silvery white bark and finely cut, fern-like leaves. \$1.

CATALPA, or INDIAN BEAN. *Catalpa*

Hardy Western (*C. speciosa*). Upright, rapid grower and very hardy. Makes a tall, straight tree. Blooms in midsummer. 60 cts. to \$1.50.

Chinese (*C. Bungei*). From China. Tree of dwarf habit; shy bloomer. Foliage large and glossy. Grafted about 5 to 6 feet high, with umbrella-shaped top. \$1.50.

Japan (*C. Kämpferi*). From Japan. Rapid grower, with deep green, glossy foliage. Flowers fragrant, cream-colored and spotted with yellow and purple. \$1.

Teas' Japan (*C. hybrida Japonica*). Tree of spreading habit and profuse bloomer of fragrant white flowers, dotted with purple. \$1.

CHERRY. *Cerasus*

Double-flowering (*C. flore alba plena*). Is covered with masses of double, white flowers in early summer, but does not bear fruit. 50 cts.



White Birch. See above

CHESTNUT. *Castanea*

American Sweet (*C. vesca Americana*). Our native well-known species. Nuts small, but sweet. 50 cts. to \$1.

Paragon. Very large nuts. Tree a good grower and early, abundant bearer. Grafted trees, \$1.

Spanish Chestnut (*C. vesca*). Nuts larger than American, but not so sweet. 60 cts.

CYPRESS. *Taxodium*

Deciduous (*T. distichum*). Beautiful growing tree. Has delicate, fine foliage similar to an evergreen. Fine for groups or planted singly. 50 cts. to \$1.

Chinese Weeping (*T. Glyptostrobus Sinensis pendula*). From China and Japan. Small, upright tree, with exceedingly graceful foliage. Young branches droop. Grafted trees, \$1 to \$2.

DOGWOOD. *Cornus*

White-flowering (*C. florida*). Very beautiful and ornamental. Small size, native tree, bearing white flowers in spring before the leaves appear. 75 cts. to \$1.

Red-flowering (*C. florida rubra*). A small ornamental tree, with bright red flowers. Grafted trees, 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Weeping. A variety of *C. florida*, with drooping branches. Very ornamental, small tree, \$1.

ELM. *Ulmus*

American White (*U. Americana alba*). The noble, graceful tree of our forests. Forms a very wide-spreading top. 75 cts. to \$2.

GINKGO TREE. See Maidenhair Tree.

HAZELNUT. *Corylus*

Common English Filbert (*C. Avellana*). A small nut tree having the appearance of a shrub. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. *Aesculus*

English, Common (*A. Hippocastanum*). Hardy, healthy tree, free from insects; bears white flowers, spotted with purple and yellow; slow grower; makes dense shade. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

JUDAS TREE. *Cercis*

American (*C. Canadensis*). Small tree; crooked grower, but very ornamental, being covered with a profusion of rosy pink flowers before the leaves appear. 50 cts.

LABURNUM. *Cytisus*

Common, or Golden Chain (*C. Laburnum*). Also called Bean Trefoil. A beautiful tree, bearing long, pendulous racemes of yellow flowers in June. Very showy. 50 cts. to \$1.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE.

Gymnocladus

G. Canadensis. Very ornamental tree, with bluish green leaves and rough bark. Grows large. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

LARCH. *Larix*

European (*L. Europaea*). A fine, rapid-growing, pyramidal tree; small branches droop. 50 cts. to \$1.

LINDEN. *Tilia*

European (*T. Europaea*). Very fine, pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Desirable on large grounds. 75c. to \$2.50.

American, or Basswood (*T. Americana*). Rapid grower; large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable for parks and streets. 60 cts. to \$2.

Silver (*T. alba*). Smaller than above. Leaves are downy white beneath, and smooth, bright green above. Vigorous grower. \$1 to \$2.

MAIDENHAIR. *Salisburia*

Ginkgo Tree (*S. adiantifolia*). A very picturesque and beautiful tree; leaves shaped like a fan. A native of Japan, but will thrive well here. 75 cts. to \$2.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry

MOUNTAIN ASH. *Pyrus*

European, or Rowan Tree (*P. Aucuparia*). Hardy tree covered from July until winter with bright scarlet berries. It requires attention, as it is subject to insects. 50 cts. to \$1.

MULBERRY. *Morus*

Russian (*M. Tatarica*). Good-sized tree bearing black fruit. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Tea's Weeping (*M. pendula*). Forms an umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground. Hardy. Grafted trees, \$1. See illus.

MAGNOLIA

Cucumber Tree (*M. acuminata*). Rapid-growing, tall tree. Fruit before ripe, resembles a small cucumber. Flowers medium, greenish yellow, bell-shaped. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Sweet Bay, or Swamp (*M. glauca*). Small tree, with very large leaves. Flowers large, pure white and very fragrant; often sold through the streets of cities. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Large-leaved (*M. macrophylla*). Medium-sized tree, with large leaves. Flowers large, pure white and fragrant. 75 cts. to \$1.50.



Magnolia Soulangiana

MAGNOLIA, continued

Soulange's (*M. Soulangeana*). Flowers purple and white, appearing before the leaves in spring. Very handsome. Shrub-like in form. Grafted trees, \$1 to \$1.50. See illustration, page 13.

Chinese White, or Yulan (*M. conspicua*). Has pure white flowers of delicate odor which appear before the leaves early in spring. Grafted trees, \$1 to \$2.

Umbrella (*M. tripetala*). A medium-sized tree of rapid growth. Large leaves and large creamy white flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

MAPLE. Acer

Ash-leaved (*A. Negundo*). Also called Box Elder. Fine rapid-growing tree; spreading habit. Desirable for shade. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). One of the most valuable ornamental trees for street and lawn. Very compact growth; free from insects, and makes an excellent shade tree. 75c. to \$5. See illus., p. 11.

Silver-leaved (*A. dasycarpum*). This variety is often mistaken for the Silver Poplar, which suckers from the root. This Maple does not sucker from the roots, and makes a beautiful tree. It is the fastest grower of all the Maples. 50c. to \$2.

Schwedler's (*A. platanoides Schwedleri*). The purple-leaved Norway Maple. It has purple leaves early in summer, and makes a valuable ornamental tree. Grafted trees, \$1 to \$3.

Red, or Swamp (*A. rubrum*). Medium-sized tree; leaves bright scarlet in fall; very beautiful. A good street tree. \$1 to \$3.

Sugar, or Rock (*A. saccharinum*). Of stately form; grows very tall. The foliage colors a beautiful golden yellow in autumn. Fine for lawn or street. 60 cts. to \$5.

Sycamore (*A. Pseudo-platanus*). A handsome, rapid-growing tree, with dark, rich foliage. 75 cts. to \$3.

Wier's Cut-leaved (*A. dasycarpum Wierii laciniatum*). A weeping, graceful Silver Maple. Leaves cut-leaved, which gives it a feathery appearance. 75 cts. to \$3.

Japan Maple (*A. polymorphum*). Growth slow; leaves bright green in summer and crimson in autumn. \$1.50.

Dark Red Japan Maple (*A. polymorphum atropurpureum*). Dwarf habit, almost shrub-like; foliage deeply cut, dark red and very ornamental. One of the best. \$2.

Japan Purple Cut-leaved (*A. polymorphum atropurpureum dissectum*). Leaves rose-colored when young, turning purple when older. Dwarf tree. Leaves deeply cut and fern-like in appearance. \$2.

Golden Japan (*A. polymorphum aureum*). Foliage greenish yellow. Very slow grower. Small trees, \$2.

OAK. Quercus

Pin (*Q. palustris*). Also called Swamp or Spanish Oak. Beautiful for lawn or street, and considered the finest Oak. 75 cts. to \$3.

Red (*Q. rubra*). Rapid grower. Leaves turn red in autumn. 75 cts. to \$3.

Scarlet (*Q. coccinea*). Very much like the red. 75c. to \$3.

White (*Q. alba*). Large native tree, with spreading branches. \$1 to \$3.



Wier's Cut-leaved Maple



Sugar Maple

PLUM. *Prunus*

Double-flowering (*P. triloba*). Has pretty pink flowers in May. 50 cts.

Purple-leaved (*P. Pissardi*). Purple leaves, retaining their color all season. Flowers small, single white. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

PEACH. *Persica*

These trees do not grow very large, therefore are very suitable for small yards.

Double White (*P. vulgaris flora alba plena*). Very ornamental. Flowers white. May. 50 cts.

Double Pink (*P. vulgaris flora rosea plena*). Flowers double pink. May. 50 cts.

Double Scarlet (*P. vulgaris flora sanguinea plena*). Flowers double, bright rose. May. 50c.

POPLAR. *Populus*

Lombardy (*P. dilatata*). Very fast grower of pyramidal shape. Creates marked effect in large groups. A popular variety in Europe. 50c. to \$2.

Carolina, or Cottonwood (*P. monilifera*). A valuable, very rapid-growing street tree. 50 cts. to \$2. See illustration opposite.

Bolleana (*P. Bolleana*). Very dark green leaves, silvery on the under side. This variety is very picturesque, and does not sucker from the roots like the common Silver Poplar. Grafted trees, 75 cts. to \$2.



Carolina Poplar

STRAWBERRY TREE *Euonymus*

European Burning Bush, or Spindle Tree (*E. Europaeus*). Very ornamental, small-growing tree from Europe. Has brilliant red berries which hang on the branches until winter. Very effective when planted with evergreens. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

SWEET GUM. *Liquidambar*

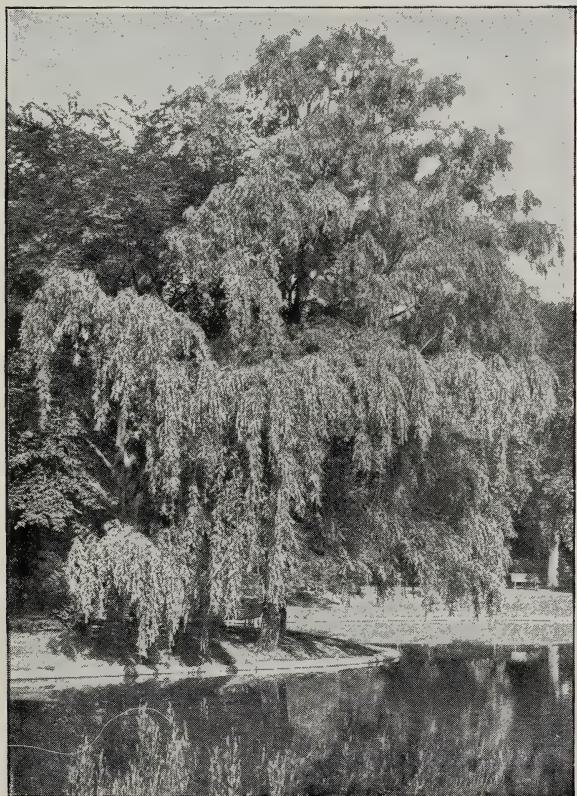
American (*L. styraciflua*). A beautiful street tree, with large, star-shaped leaves, turning deep crimson in the fall. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

TULIP TREE, or WHITE WOOD *Liriodendron*

L. Tulipifera. Erroneously called Yellow Poplar. A quick-growing, beautiful tree, with large, smooth shining leaves and tulip-shaped yellow flowers. Large trees are difficult to transplant. 50 cts. to \$1.

WHITE FRINGE. *Chionanthus*

C. Virginica. One of the best small trees; really a large shrub. Has superb foliage and delicate, fringe-like, greenish white flowers in June. 50 cts. to \$1.



Weeping Willow (See page 16)

WILLOW. *Salix*

Kilmarnock Weeping (*S. caprea pendula*). A variety of the Goat Willow. Very hardy, graceful tree. Does not grow large. Sometimes called Umbrella Tree on account of its umbrella-shaped head. 75 cts.

Babylonian Weeping (*S. Babylonica*). The popular weeping Willow. Of large growth; easy to transplant. Valuable for water scenery and low grounds. 75 cts. to \$1.50. See illus., p. 15.

Salamon's (*S. Salamoni*). Very much the same habit as Babylonian, but not so weeping; more upright grower. 75 cts. to \$2.

New American (*S. Americana pendula*). An American small, slender-branched tree. Very ornamental. 75 cts.

Laurel-leaved (*S. laurifolia*). Large, shiny leaves. Not a straight grower, but very ornamental. 75 cts.

Rosemary-leaved (*S. rosmarinifolia*). This is grafted about 4 to 5 feet high and makes a handsome, dwarf tree. Branches feathery-like, with silvery foliage. \$1.

Royal (*S. regalis*). A fine tree, with rich, silvery foliage. 75 cts.

For the purpose of assisting purchasers in making selections, we give the following condensed list:

WEEPING TREES

Weeping Beech
Weir's Cut-leaved Maple
Weeping Mulberry

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch
Weeping Dogwood
Salamon's Willow

Weeping Cypress
Kilmarnock Willow
Babylonian Willow

TREES WITH COLORED FOLIAGE

Purple Beech
Red Japan Maple
Royal Willow

Rosemary Willow
Purple Japan Cut-leaved Maple
Purple-leaved Plum

Red Maple
Schwedler's Maples
Golden Japan Maple

CUT-LEAVED, OR CURIOUSLY SHAPED LEAVES

Cut-leaved Beech
Red Japan Maple
Golden Japan Maple

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch
Sweet Gum
Purple Cut-leaved Japan Maple

Japan Maple
Salisbury

TREES WITH WHITE-COLORED BARK IN WINTER

White Birch

FLOWERING TREES

Catalpa (June)
Lindens (June)
Tulip Trees (June)
Flowering Peach (May)
White-flowering Dogwood (May)

Flowering Plum (May)
Judas Tree (May)
White Fringe (June)
American Chestnut (July)
English Horse-Chestnut (May)

Laburnum (June)
Magnolias (May)
Double-flowering Cherry (May)
Red-flowering Dogwood (May)
Mountain Ash (June)

TREES BEARING ORNAMENTAL FRUIT

White Dogwood

Mountain Ash

Strawberry Tree

FOR STREETS, ROADS AND AVENUES

American Elms
Oriental Plane
Sugar Maple

Silver Maple
Norway Maple

Horse-Chestnut
Carolina Poplars

FOR DRIVEWAYS IN PARKS OR LAWNS

Norway Maples
Salisburia
American Linden

English Linden
Catalpa speciosa

Tulip Trees
Magnolia macrophylla

FOR SINGLE SPECIMENS

Lombardy Poplars
Fern-leaf Beech
Weeping Beech
Magnolias

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch
Prunus Pissardi
Cut-leaved Maples
Purple Beech

English Beech
Salisburia
Norway Maples

Evergreens

As mentioned in "Directions for Transplanting," we recommend late fall planting for Evergreens, although they can be successfully transplanted in spring. Below we name only hardy varieties. Prices quoted are for single trees of usual transplanting size; can furnish large trees at increased price. Evergreens are always difficult to transplant, and should be handled with great care. Do not allow the roots to become dry; use plenty of water in planting and see that the earth is firmly packed around the roots.

ARBORVITÆ. *Thuya*

American (*T. occidentalis*). The best of all Arborvitæs for hedges. 15 cts. to 75 cts.

Rollinson's Golden (*T. elegantissima*). An upright grower, having a rich golden hue. Very conspicuous. 25 cts. to \$1.

Globe (*T. globosa*). Very compact form and dense foliage. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

Compacta (*T. compacta*). Globe-shaped, with light green foliage. The best dwarf. Bushy; fine for hedges and around cemetery lots. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

Hovey's Golden (*T. Hoveyi*). Dwarf. Has a golden tint in spring and bright green in summer. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

Siberian (*T. Siberica*). Compact and pyramidal in growth; very hardy. Retains its dark green color in winter. 25c. to 75c.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). Very erect and compact. Valuable in groups. 25 cts. to \$1.

Geo. Peabody (*T. Geo. Peabody*). The best and most conspicuous of golden Arborvitæs. Retains its bright golden color all summer. Compact growth. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Chinese Golden (*Biota orientalis aurea*). A fine variety with a yellow tint. Rapid grower. 25 cts. to \$1.

Tom Thumb. Dwarf variety. Very useful for small hedges in cemeteries. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

BOX. *Buxus*

Common Tree (*B. sempervirens*). A compact evergreen shrub, with thick, leathery foliage. 50 cts. to \$2.

Dwarf. See Evergreen Shrubs.

FIR. *Picea*

Balsam (*P. Balsamea*). Foliage dark green. An erect rapid grower. Makes fine Christmas trees. 50 cts. to \$1.

JUNIPER. *Juniperus*

Irish (*J. Hibernica*). A pretty and distinct evergreen, which for its beauty and form is a great favorite. Very erect and tapering growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. Much used in small yards and cemetery lots. 25 cts. to \$1.

Swedish (*J. Suecica*). Similar to above, but not so compact; has lighter green foliage, and more hardy. 25c. to \$1.

Golden Trailing (*J. alpina aurea*). A beautiful golden variety, keeping its color well. Is quite an addition to a clump of evergreens. 50 cts. to \$1.50.



American Arborvitæ



Irish Juniper

PINES. *Pinus*

Pines are of rapid growth and make large trees. Like all other evergreens, they are difficult to transplant when large.

Austrian, or Black. A very robust, spreading tree, with long, rigid, bluish green leaves. Makes a handsome tree and presents a massive appearance in contrast with other evergreens. 35 cts. to \$1.

White (*P. strobus*). Delicate silvery green foliage; flourishes in the poorest soils. The most ornamental of our native Pines. 35c. to \$1.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*). Fine, robust, rapid-growing tree with stout shoots and bluish green foliage. 35 cts. to \$1.

Dwarf (*P. Mugo*). Of low-spreading growth, attaining only the size of a bush. Very slow grower. 50 cts. to \$1.



Retinispora squarrosa Veitchii

JAPAN CYPRESS. *Retinispora*

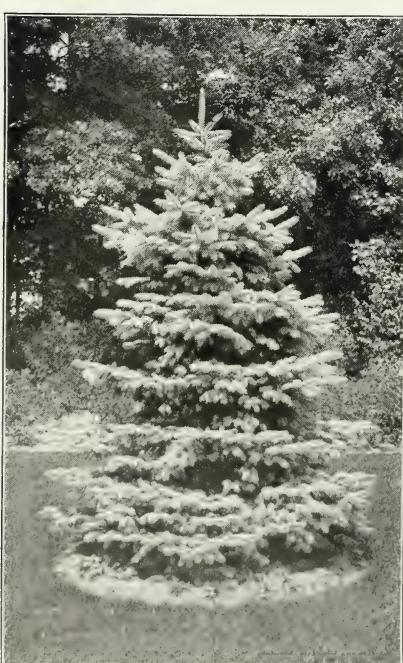
Retinispora compacta. Beautiful green during the entire year. Grows very bushy. 35 cts. to \$1.50.

Golden (*R. plumosa aurea*). Tips of branches a bright golden hue. Entirely hardy and preserves its color well. Very striking and desirable. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Plume-like (*R. plumosa*). Bright green and entirely hardy. Very pretty. 35 cts. to \$1.

Fern-like (*R. filifera*). Delicate, slender branches. Very striking and graceful. Quite hardy. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Gracilis. Dwarf, with fan-like branchlets at end of branches. Very picturesque. 50c. to \$1.50.



Colorado Blue Spruce

Golden Pea-fruited (*R. pisifera aurea*). A golden variety which is very desirable. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Squarrosa Veitchii. A heath-leaved form. Resembles *Tbuya ericoides*, but more hardy. Beautiful, silvery foliage. Makes effective contrast when planted with the Plumosa aurea. 50 cts. to \$1.50. See illustration above.

SPRUCE. *Abies*

Hemlock (*A. Canadensis*). A beautiful pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate foliage like that of the Yew. Distinct from all other trees. Fine lawn tree and makes handsome hedges. 50 cts. to \$2.

Norway (*A. excelsa*). A lofty elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit. When old has fine pendulous branches; hardy, beautiful and picturesque. Makes the finest Christmas trees. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Oriental (*A. orientalis*). From the shores of the Black Sea, and needs protection here when young. Beautiful tree; compact and slender foliage. 75 cts. to \$2.

White (*P. alba*). Medium-sized native tree, of compact growth and entirely hardy. Foliage light green. Very beautiful. 75 cts. to \$2.

Colorado Blue (*P. pungens*). A beautiful Spruce from the Rocky Mountains. Its light blue needles in early summer are very striking and contrast well with dark green evergreens. Grafted trees from bright blue specimens, \$1.50 to \$10.

Deciduous Shrubs

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON Hibiscus

Very desirable, as they bloom in August and September when few others are flowering. Of easy cultivation and makes fine hedges.

Bicolor (*H. Syriacus bicolor*). Double white, with red stripes. 25 cts.

Double Red (*H. Syriacus rubra pleno*). Showy, double red flowers. 25 cts.

Double Purple (*H. Syriacus purpurea flore pleno*). Fine double purple flowers. 25 cts.

Double White (*H. Syriacus alba pleno*). Fine double white flowers. 25 cts.

Jeanne d'Arc (*H. Syriacus Jeanne d'Arc*). Double pure white flowers. 25 cts.

Yellow (*H. Syriacus lutea pleno*). Very light yellow flowers. Blooms early. 25 cts.

Single White (*H. Syriacus totus albus*). Single pure white flowers. 25 cts.

Paeoniflora. Large double pink, beautiful flowers. 25 cts.

Variegated-leaved (*H. Syriacus variegatus fl. pl.*). Foliage finely marked with yellow. Produces purple flowers. 25 cts.

Seedlings, Mixed Colors. Good for screens or hedges. 20 cts.

Tree Form. Very pretty. From a distance they look like little trees full of roses. Valuable for centers of beds or along edges of straight walks. 75 cts.

ALMONDS. Amygdalus

Dwarf Double-flowering (*A. pumila fl. pl.*). Blooms very profusely in May, the whole bush being covered with flowers. There are two varieties, pink and white, both beautiful. 35 cts.

AZALEA

Mollis. Hardy species from Japan. Flowers of various colors, large and showy. 75 cts.

BARBERRY. Berberis

Purple (*B. vulgaris purpurea*). An upright, prickly-stemmed shrub, having dark purple leaves. Planted among other shrubbery, it is in striking contrast. Hardy and quick grower. Flowers in May. 25 cts.

Thunberg's (*B. Thunbergii*). A pretty species introduced from Japan. Of dwarf, compact habit, with bright red berries in summer; small leaves which change to red in autumn. Very effective in groups or hedges. Quick, compact grower. Hardy. 25 cts. to 50 cts. See illustration, p. 20.

CAROLINA ALLSPICE. Calycanthus

Calycanthus, or Sweet-scented Shrub (*C. floridus*). Bush covered with chocolate-colored, sweet-scented flowers in May. Leaves glossy and aromatic. Valuable for large clumps. 25 cts.

CEPHALANTHUS, or BUTTON BUSH

Western Cephalanthus (*C. occidentalis*). Also called Pond Dogwood. A good-sized shrub, bearing yellowish white flowers on small round, button-like heads in July. Thrives in moist, shady places. 25 cts.

COLUTEA, or BLADDER SENNA

Tree Colutea (*C. arborescens*). A large shrub with small, delicate foliage and yellow pea-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish bladders or pods. Native of southern Europe, but hardy here. Rapid grower; of easy cultivation. 25 cts.

CURRENT. Ribes

Yellow-flowering, or Missouri Currant (*R. aureum*). Bears rich yellow flowers with spicy fragrance. Fruit black and edible. May. 25 cts.

DOGWOOD. Cornus

Red-branched (*C. Siberica*). Has blood-red bark and blooms in May. Very conspicuous in winter. 25 cts.

Golden-twiggued (*C. stolonifera aurea*). Bright golden yellow bark. Very vigorous grower; hardy. Contrasts well in groups of green-leaved shrubbery. 25 cts.



Althea, or Rose of Sharon



Thunberg's Barberry (see page 19)

DOGWOOD, continued

Cornelian Cherry (*C. Mas*). A large-growing shrub bearing clusters of bright yellow flowers in spring before the leaves appear. Later; bears large scarlet fruit. 25 cts.

White. See Deciduous Trees.

Red-flowering. See Deciduous Trees.

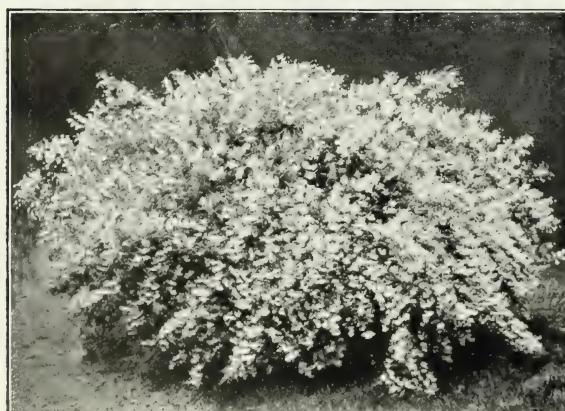
Golden Variegated-leaved (*C. Spathi*). Leaves beautifully variegated with yellow. 50 cts.

Silver Variegated leaved (*C. sanguinea foliis variegata*). Leaves variegated with white. Very beautiful and hardy. Thrives better in partially shady places. 50 cts.

DEUTZIAS. *Deutzia*

Showy, hardy and highly ornamental shrubs. Of easy cultivation and rapid growth.

Scallop-leaved (*D. crenata*). From Japan but thrives well here. Has drooping, white, bell-shaped flowers in profusion during June. 25 cts.



Deutzia gracilis

Double Pink-flowering (*D. crenata fl. pl.*). Flowers double, with pink margins. Fine for bouquets. 25 cts.

Double White-flowering (*D. candidissima*). Very pretty, pure white flowers. 25 cts.

Pride of Rochester. Large double white flowers, the back of petals slightly tinged with pink. More vigorous grower than other varieties. 25c.

Rough-leaved (*D. scabra*). Beautiful. Bears single white, drooping flowers in June in profusion. 25 cts.

Slender-branched (*D. gracilis*). A species from Japan and entirely hardy here. Flowers pure white, graceful and drooping, blooming in June. Much used by florists for bouquets. 25c.

ELDER. *Sambucus*

Golden-leaved (*S. aurea*). Has very bright, golden yellow leaves. Valuable for brightening groups of green shrubs. Retains its color throughout the season. 25 cts.

Cut-leaved (*S. racemosa plumosa*). Leaves fine, beautifully cut and drooping, giving the bush a very unique and pretty effect. 25c.

FILBERT. *Corylus*

English. See under Hazelnut, in Deciduous Trees.

Purple-leaved (*C. Avellana purpurea*). Is very conspicuous on account of its large purple leaves in summer, which change to a purplish green in autumn. Very desirable. 50c.

EXOCHORDA

Pearl Flower (*E. grandiflora*). Very desirable shrub, with large white flowers in May. Abundant bloomer and vigorous grower. Beautiful and conspicuous. 35 cts.



Great-panicled Hydrangea

GOLDEN BELL. *Forsythia*

Fortune's (*F. Fortunei*). Upright grower. Deep green leaves and yellow flowers. Commences to bloom in April and continues for some time. Quite showy. 25 cts.

Golden Bell (*F. viridissima*). Very green leaves. It is one of the first shrubs to bloom in spring, bearing bright yellow flowers in profusion before the leaves appear. 25 cts.

Weeping (*F. suspensa*). Flowers and foliage like *Viridissima*, but branches curve toward the ground when older. Graceful and attractive. 25 cts.

Golden-leaved (*F. variegata aurea*). A fine novelty. Leaves have a yellow margin. Very vigorous and floriferous. 35 cts.

SILVER BELL. *Halesia*

Silver Bell, or **Snowdrop Tree** (*H. tetrapeta*). Broad, light green foliage, with pretty white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Makes a large bush. 35 cts.

HAMAMELIS. WITCH HAZEL

Common (*H. Virginica*). Makes a good-sized shrub. Large leaves of yellowish green tint during the summer, turning dull yellow in fall. Bears small, yellow flowers. 35 cts.

Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum Opulus*)

Very ornamental on account of its red berries, resembling cranberries, which hang until frost. The flowers are a month later than the common Snowball, but not so large. 25 cts.

For other Viburnums, see Snowball.

HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera*

White (*L. Tatarica alba*). Flowers nearly pure white. May. 25 cts.

Yellow, or Fly (*L. Xylosteum*). Small, cream-colored flowers in May. 25 cts.

Red (*L. Tatarica*). Bright pink flowers in May and reddish berries in autumn. 25 cts.

Large-flowering (*L. grandiflora*). Bears numerous pink and white flowers in May. Strong grower. Berries very showy. 25 cts.

Fragrant Upright (*L. fragrantissima*). Very distinct, small, dark green foliage, almost evergreen. Bears fragrant pinkish white flowers before the leaves appear. 25 cts.

HYDRANGEA

Great-panicled (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). Hardy. Pure white flowers in immense panicles. Blooms from July until frost. The plant should be well pruned each spring, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way. 25 cts. See illus.

Tree Hydrangea. Same flower and foliage as above but trained to a tree shape, having a stem about 3 feet high and a bushy top. 75 cts.

HYPERICUM

St. John's Wort (*H. prolificum*). Deep green foliage and bears medium-sized yellow flowers in profusion from midsummer until fall, when its bright-colored bloom is very attractive. 25 cts.

KERRIA. *Corchorus*

Japan Corchorus, or **Globe Flower** (*C. Japonica*). Good-sized shrub, bearing globular yellow flowers from July to September. Very showy. 25 cts.

Variegated-leaved (*C. Japonica variegata*). A dwarf variety from Japan. Has small green leaves edged with white, and bears pale yellow flowers. Slender grower. Very pretty. 25 cts.

LILAC. *Syringa*

Common Purple (*S. vulgaris*). Well-known shrub with purple, fragrant flowers in May. Found in all old gardens, yet popular today. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

Common White (*S. vulgaris alba*). Like the preceding except flowers are white. May. 25 cts. to 50 cts. See illustration, page 22.



Common White Lilac (See page 21)

LILAC. continued

Persian White (*S. Persica alba*). Delicate fragrant flowers, nearly white. 25 cts.

Persian Purple (*S. Persica*). One of the best. Flowers delicate purple and quite fragrant. Very profuse bloomer. 25 cts.

Madame Lemoine. Large panicles of compact, double, pure white flowers. Fine for forcing. Profuse bloomer and good grower. 35 cts.

Marie Legraye. Large panicles of single white flowers. Fine for forcing. Best white variety. 35 cts.

Villosa. From Japan. Flower-buds are pink, but white when open; leaves resemble those of white fringe. Very profuse flowering and valuable on account of being two weeks later than other Lilacs. 35 cts.

President Grevy. Beautiful purplish violet variety. Flowers very large, in immense panicles. One of the best. 35 cts.

Souvenir de la Spath. Very large, dark red flower. Magnificent and showy. 35 cts.

Virginite. Large, double pinkish flowers, about the color of the La France rose. 35 cts.

Tree Lilac. The common Lilac trained to a single stem and a bushy head. Nice for single planting or for groups. 75 cts.

MIST TREE. *Rhus*

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree (*R. cotinus*). A large shrub, almost like a tree, bearing purplish mist-like flowers very unlike any other shrub. Quite striking June and July. 25 cts.

MAGNOLIA

Slender-growing (*M. gracilis*). A large shrub. Flowers cup-shaped, dark purple without and white on inside. 35 cts.

Purple-flowering (*M. purpurea*). A very desirable shrub. Flowers dark purple on outside shaded to white, and white on inside. Darker and shorter leaves than the preceding. 35 cts.

For other Magnolias, see under Deciduous Trees.

MOCK ORANGE. *Philadelphus*

This is often called Syringa incorrectly. Syringa is Lilac.

Double-flowering (*P. flore pleno*). Flowers partially double and very fragrant. 25 cts.

Large-flowering (*P. grandiflora*). Large-growing shrub. Bears large white, fragrant flowers profusely in June. 25 cts.

Sweet-scented (*P. coronarius*). This is the well-known, old-fashioned, sweet-scented variety. More fragrant than any of the others. Blooms profusely in June. Much used for bouquets. 25c.

Golden-leaved (*P. foliis aureus*). A medium-sized shrub, having yellow foliage, and holds its color well. The finest of golden-leaved shrubs. Profuse bloomer. 35 cts.

PRIVET. *Ligustrum*

California (*L. ovalifolium*). Nearly evergreen, strong-growing shrub, with bright green, medium-sized leaves which it retains until winter. Bears white flowers in June. Quite ornamental. The best of all hedging plants. Good-sized plants, 20 cts. For sizes for hedges, see under Hedge Plants.

RHODOTYPUS

R. kerrioides. A shrub from Japan. Medium-sized, very ornamental. Bears large single white flowers last of May. Rapid grower. Quite hardy. 25 cts.

SNOWBERRY. *Symporicarpus*

Red-fruited, or Indian Currant (*S. vulgaris*). Quite showy. Bears red berries, which stay on all winter. Pink flowers in June. 25 cts.

White Snowberry (*S. racemosus*). Bears small pink flowers in June, followed by large white berries which remain on the bush during the winter. 25 cts.

Both varieties valuable for groups.

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB, or CAROLINA ALLSFICE. See *Calycanthus*

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. Valuable for the beauty of its foliage, which is fine and delicately cut, turning a bronze color in the autumn. Flowers inconspicuous, greenish white, fragrant. 25 cts.



Common Snowball

SNOWBALL. Viburnum

Common (*V. Opulus sterilis*). A well-known variety. Large size, with clusters of globular white flowers in June. 25 cts.

Japan (*V. plicatum*). An exceedingly beautiful species. Flowers pure white in very large, globular heads. Much finer than the Common Snowball. 35 cts.

Tree Japan. Same as above, but trained to a single stem about 3 feet high. Very pretty. 75c.

Viburnum Opulus. See High-bush Cranberry.

SPIREA, or MEADOW SWEET

These are of easy culture, graceful bloomers and flower during most of the summer.

Anthony Waterer. A very valuable dwarf-growing kind, making a compact bush, with masses of crimson flowers. As it blooms after the early flowers have gone, it is very desirable. 25 cts. See illustration, page 24.

Billard's Spirea (*S. Billardi*). This bears spikes of pink flowers. Blooms nearly all summer. 25 cts.

Bumalda. Very similar to Anthony Waterer, but a stronger grower. Flowers a lighter pink. 25c.

Callosa, or Fortune's (*S. Fortunei*). Upright grower; flowers in superb panicles of bright red color. 25 cts.

Callosa alba. A low, broad, compact shrub, blooming most of the season. Flowers white, in broad corymbs. 25 cts.

Callosa rosea. Same as preceding, but with rosy pink flowers. 25c.

Atrosanguinea. Similar to Callosa, but flowers darker. 25 cts.

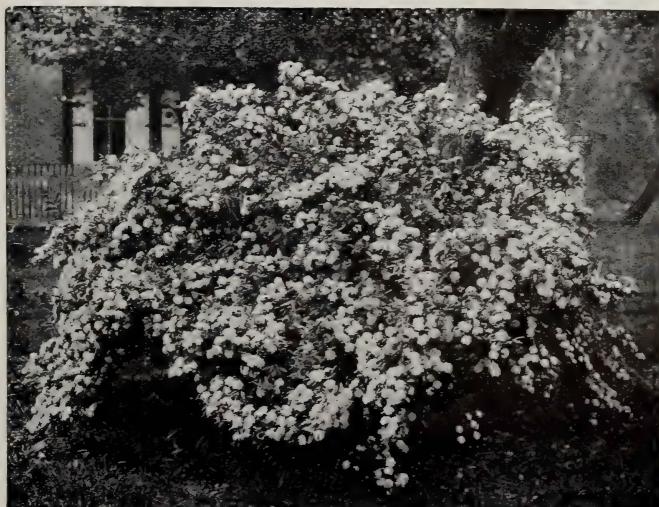
Fortunei macrophylla. The reddish color of the new growth on its branches makes it very conspicuous. Robust grower and very desirable. 25 cts.

Golden-leaved (*S. opulifolia aurea*). Very striking on account of its yellow foliage. Bears white flowers in June. 25 cts.

Plum-leaved (*S. prunifolia*). Has small, glossy foliage and bears a mass of small, double, white flowers in May. Often called Bridal Wreath. 25 cts.

Reeves' (*S. Reevesii*). This has long, narrow leaves and large corymbs of white flowers, which nearly cover the plant in May. Branches are so laden that they often touch the ground. 25 cts.

Double-flowering Reeves' (*S. Reevesii fl. pl.*). Like the preceding, except it has double white flowers instead of single. 25 cts.



Spiraea van Houttei (See page 24)



Spiraea Anthony Waterer

SPIREA, continued

Thunberg's (*S. Thunbergii*). A species from Japan, very noticeable for the extreme delicacy of its foliage, which consists of willowy leaves and white blossoms. One of the best. Very early bloomer. 25 cts.

Van Houttei. A graceful, spreading variety, bearing a profusion of white flowers early in June. Very beautiful. 25 cts. See illus. page 23.

SUMACH. *Rhus*

Cut-leaved (*R. glabra laciniata*). A very striking plant of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling a fern; leaves turn to a rich red in the fall. 25 cts.

TAMARIX

African (*T. Africana*). Very beautiful, with small leaves resembling the Juniper. Bears spikes of small flowers in June. 25 cts.

Japonica plumosa. Smaller grower and more bushy than the former. Very feathery foliage. 25 cts.

VIBURNUM. See Snowball

VIBURNUM OPULUS

See High Bush Cranberry

WEIGELA. *Diervilla*

These are of robust habit, bloom profusely and of easy culture. Grow large and erect when young, but form more graceful bushes when old.

Eva Rathke. One of the best. Remarkable for its reddish purple flowers in early summer. 35 cts.

White-flowering (*D. candida*). Bears pure white flowers in profusion and is decidedly the best white variety. June. 35 cts.

Floribunda. Bears crimson flowers in profusion, making it very conspicuous among other shrubbery. Very fine. 35 cts.



Weigela Eva Rathke

WEIGELA, continued

Rosea. The oldest and best known kind. Bears a profusion of rose-colored flowers in May and June. Very good. 25 cts.

Van Houttei. Flowers carmine and differ but little from Rosea. 25 cts.

Variegated-leaved (*D. nana variegata*). Leaves are distinctly marked with yellowish white and green. Rather dwarf habit. Bears pink flowers in June. 25 cts.

For convenience of purchaser, we give below a condensed list of shrubs having colored or variegated foliage, bearing fruit and having bright bark. All described under Shrubbery.

SHRUBS WITH BRIGHT-COLORED OR VARIEGATED FOLIAGE

Purple Barberry	Golden-leaved Forsythia
Variegated Althea	Variegated Kerria
Golden Variegated Dogwood	Golden-leaved Philadelphus
Silver Variegated Dogwood	Golden-leaved Spirea
Golden Elder	Variegated Weigela
Purple Filbert	

SHRUBS BEARING BRIGHT-COLORED BERRIES

Berberis Thunbergi	Snowberry, Red and White
High-bush Cranberry	Tartarian Honeysuckle
Cornelian Cherry	Red-branched Dogwood

SHRUBS WITH BRIGHT BARK

Red-branched Dogwood	Golden-twiggled Dogwood
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Evergreen Shrubs

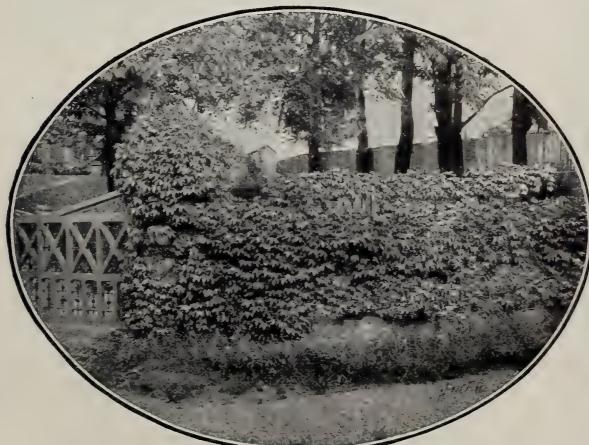
BOX. *Buxus*

Dwarf (*B. nana*). Used for edging around flower beds. 50 cts. per yard.

Tree Box (*B. sempervirens*). A large, compact evergreen shrub, with thick, leathery, dark green leaves. 50 cts. to \$2.

ADAM'S NEEDLE. *Yucca*

Thready (*Y. filamentosa*). Broad, lance-shaped foliage. Flower-stalks rising from the center; bears numerous creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. Very tropical-looking shrub. 25 cts.



Veitch's Ampelopsis



Adam's Needle

Climbing Vines

AMPELOPSIS

Veitch's (*A. Veitchii*). Japan Ivy. Entirely hardy. Foliage turns brilliant red in the fall; small leaves very much resembling those of a maple; clings tightly to walls. Very handsome and desirable. 25 cts.

American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper (*A. quinquefolia*). A native vine of rapid growth. Leaves turn rich crimson in the fall. Clings tightly to walls without training. 20 cts.



Clematis paniculata

AKEBIA

Japan (*A. quinata*). A vine with pretty foliage, the smaller leaves resembling a clover leaf. Bears clusters of purplish, fragrant flowers of peculiar form. 25 cts.

CLEMATIS

Henryi. Very large, creamy white flowers. 50 cts.

Jackmani. Large violet-purple flowers. Abundant bloomer. 50 cts.

Paniculata. A native of Japan. Bears panicles of small white, very fragrant flowers in profusion. 25 cts. See illustration above.

HONEYSUCKLE. Lonicera

Chinese Twining (*L. Japonica*). Holds its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September. Very fragrant. 20 cts.

Hall's Japan (*L. Halliana*). Strong grower, almost evergreen. The flowers are white and yellow; very fragrant and cover the vine from July to September. Best bloomer of all Honeysuckles. 25 cts.

Belgian (*L. Belgica*). Monthly Dutch Honeysuckle. Very free bloomer with red and yellow flowers. 25 cts.

Japan Golden-leaved (*L. brachypoda aurea reticulata*). Foliage sprinkled with yellow spots. Very pretty. 25 cts.

Semperflorens. A very free bloomer. 25 cts.

Red Coral (*L. sempervirens*). Strong and rapid grower, with scarlet flowers. 25 cts.

IVY. Hedera

English (*H. Helix*). A broad-leaved hardy sort. Prefers moisture and shade all season. 25c.

Variegated-leaved, or Irish Ivy (*H. Helix Canariensis*). Very pretty. Leaves white and green. 35 cts.

TRUMPET FLOWER. Bignonia

Scarlet (*B. radicans*). A splendid climber on wood or stone. Hardy and vigorous. Bears clusters of large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August. 25 cts.

VIRGINIA CREEPER
See *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*

WISTARIA

Chinese (*W. Chinensis*). Rapid grower; hardy. Bears long, pendulous racemes of very fragrant, lilac-colored flowers. 25 cts.

Chinese White (*W. Chinensis alba*). Color pure white. Same in shape of flower and growth as the purple. 50 cts.



Chinese Wistaria

Hedge Plants

For evergreen ornamental hedges, the most suitable and beautiful are the Hemlock Spruce, American Arborvitæ and Norway Spruce. Well trimmed during the first part of June, they make a solid, compact green wall, highly ornamental around both small and large yards. For screens to hide unsightly objects the above are most suitable, and the Norway Spruce is very effective for shelter or windbreaks. For description, see "Evergreens."

The California Privet is fast growing in favor as a hedge plant, as its glossy, bright green leaves and its rapid growth make it very desirable. For description, see under Privets in "Shrubbery." Many shrubs make fine hedges, especially *Berberis Thunbergi*, which has thorns like a gooseberry. It is highly ornamental during the summer and fall. Altheas are also much used. See descriptions under "Shrubbery."

Hemlock Spruce. \$25 to \$75 per 100.

American Arborvitæ. \$15 to \$50 per 100.

Norway Spruce. \$20 to \$50 per 100.

California Privet. \$3 to \$15 per 100.

Berberis Thunbergi. \$15 to \$30 per 100.

Plant evergreen hedges with great care. See that the roots are not exposed to wind or sun. It is well to have the roots dipped in a puddle of mud and water before planting. Evergreens should be planted 18 inches apart; Privet 9 inches apart; Barberry and other shrubs, 12 inches apart.



A Bed of Ornamental Grasses

Ornamental Grasses

These are good, rapid growers and thrive in almost any soil. When they come into bloom in late summer, their long flower-plumes make quite a show. Most effective in landscape work. There are many kinds, but we name only the best kinds as being the most effective and beautiful.

Eulalia Japonica. Green leaves. Vigorous grower, with large plumes. 15 cts.

E. Japonica zebrina. This is the most beautiful variety, the foliage being marked crosswise, white and green. 15 cts.

E. Japonica variegata. A variety from Japan. Has green- and white-striped leaves. Showy. 15c.

E. Japonica gracillima univittata. A very pretty grass, with narrow, graceful foliage. Very valuable in all groups. 15 cts.

Ribbon Grass. A low-growing grass with silver variegated leaves. This grass is often used for borders in shrubbery beds. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Bulbs

These are tender varieties and should be taken up in fall and placed in dry cellar to keep from freezing.

CANNAS. Fine for bedding. Very beautiful, tropical-looking. Strong-growing plants. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

GLADIOLI. Make a handsome effect. Have long, green, sword-like leaves. Flower-stalks two to three feet. Mixed colors, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

TUBEROSES. Bear spikes of creamy white, fragrant flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



The Planting of Herbaceous Plants

Herbaceous Plants

The growth of these plants is killed to the ground each year by winter frosts, but the roots remain in the ground, perfectly hardy and ready to grow in the spring. Need but little care, and by a judicious selection it is possible to have a display of blooms nearly all summer. We give below a few of the most popular varieties.

Achillea, The Pearl. White. July. Will grow 18 to 24 inches tall. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Anemone Pennsylvanicum, or Wind Flower. Bears white flowers in profusion from July until October. Grows 12 to 15 inches tall. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Boltonia asteroides, or False Chamomile. Bears very showy purple and white flowers in broad heads from July to October. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Calliopsis. Rich yellow flowers with long stems. Profuse bloomer.

Clematis Davidiana. Blue flowers in August and September. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Dianthus barbatus, or Sweet William. Very fragrant, showy flowers from June to September. Grows 1 to 3 feet high. Mixed colors, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Dahlias. Very easy of cultivation. Make a fine show when they bloom in autumn. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Funkia lancifolia. Luxuriant foliage with blue, lily-like flowers; June to October. Grows 18 to 24 inches. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Golden Glow, or Rudbeckia. Very double, golden yellow flowers. Vigorous grower and almost continual bloomer. Fine for cut-flowers, as stems are very long. Quite effective when in bloom. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Hemerocallis flava, or Day Lily. Yellow, lily-shaped flowers during June and July. Grows quite tall. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Hibiscus, or Rose Mallow. Very large, showy blossoms from July to September. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. We have Palustris and Crimson Eye. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana (Ox Eye). Orange-colored flowers, June to September. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Helenium superbum (Sneezewort). Beautiful, showy yellow flowers in August. Grows 5 feet tall. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Iris Germanica. Blooms very early and are very showy. Easily distinguished from all other Iris by their sword-shaped leaves. We offer blue and yellow. Require rather dry soil. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Iris Kæmpferi (Japan Iris). A new variety from Japan with wonderfully gorgeous flowers; distinct from all other varieties. Blooms later than other kinds, and requires rather moist soil. Very desirable. Mixed, mostly blue, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lilium tigrinum, or Tiger Lily. Orange-colored flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Lilium superbum, or Turk's Cap Lily. Deep, orange color, spotted flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Lychnis Chalcedonica (Lamp Flower). Large clusters of scarlet flowers in July. Very showy. Grows 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Platycodon grandiflorum, or Campanula. Large, showy blue flowers from July to September. Grows 1 to 2 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Pentstemon grandiflorum. Large purplish flowers, blooming profusely in spring, on stems 2 feet tall. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Phlox, Garden. Assorted colors. Very showy. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Phlox, Coquelicot. Flowers large, fiery red; unmatchable in color. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Primrose, Giant. Very desirable. Flowers various colors. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Pyrethrum alba (Feverfew). Fern-like foliage, with single white flowers resembling daisies. Grows 2 to 3 ft. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Sedum spectabilis (Stonecrop). Beautiful pink flowers in August and September. Of low, spreading habit and valuable for border planting or rockeries. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Garden Phlox

Tradescantia Virginica (Spiderwort). Bears large blue and white flowers in great profusion all summer. Grows 18 to 24 inches tall. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Roses

Persons unacquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, but in case they name the varieties, please state if we may substitute others equally good in case the kinds named cannot be furnished. There are many kinds so alike in shape and color that only experts can tell the difference. In all cases we will furnish good plants of such sorts as will, in our judgment, give the purchaser entire satisfaction.

CLIMBING

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; very compact. The finest of the class. 20 cts.

Crimson Rambler. A remarkably fine climbing Rose of rapid growth, with handsome glossy foliage. Produces deep crimson flowers of perfect double form in great profusion. 20 cts.

Empress of China. A very hardy, free-blooming climber of good size; bright pink flowers. Very attractive. 20 cts.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Clusters large; flowers from blush to crimson. 20 cts.

Prairie Queen. Bright rosy red, frequently with a white stripe; large, compact and globular. 20 cts.

Pink Rambler. This is like the Crimson Rambler, but flowers are pink. 20 cts.

White Rambler. Like the preceding, except flowers are white. 20 cts.

Yellow Rambler. This is also like Crimson Rambler, but flowers are yellowish white. 20 cts.

Wichuraiana. This is a Japanese creeping Rose, also called the Memorial Rose, being especially used in cemeteries. It is very valuable for covering embankments and rocks. The flowers are single, pure white and bloom profusely in July. Although its natural habit is to creep, it may be trained to climb. 20 cts.

Dorothy Perkins. Foliage and habit of growth much like the Crimson Rambler. Flowers very double, of a clear shell-pink color, sweet-scented and hold a long time without fading. Very profuse bloomer. 20 cts.

Climbing Clothilde Souperf. A climbing variety of Clothilde Souperf. White flowers shaded with pink. 20 cts.

Gardenia. A Wichuraiana hybrid. Bright yellow flowers, but creamy yellow when fully open. Very fragrant, profuse bloomer. Flowers often measure 3 inches in diameter. 20 cts.

MOSS

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, large, full and of perfect form. Buds and flowers in clusters, freely furnished with deep green moss. Fine variety. 25 cts.

Comtesse de Murinais (Vibert 1843). Large size, pure white. 25 cts.

Red Moss. Beautiful red flower. 25 cts.

Princess Adelaide. Fine reddish blush flowers. 25 cts.

Raphael. Pale rose color, very large and double; very mossy and a good fall bloomer. 25c.

BABY RAMBLER

New Dwarf Crimson Rambler (Mad. Norbert Levavasseur)

Blooms all summer outdoors and during winter indoors. Said to be the most persistent bloomer of all Roses. Flowers like those of Crimson Rambler. 25 cts.

HYBRID PERPETUAL

Alfred Colombe. Brilliant carmine. Very large and superb. 25 cts.

Anna de Diesbach. Large bright pink. 25 cts.

Beauty of Waltham. Large and full; cherry-red, changing to rosy carmine. Very fragrant; good bloomer. 25 cts.

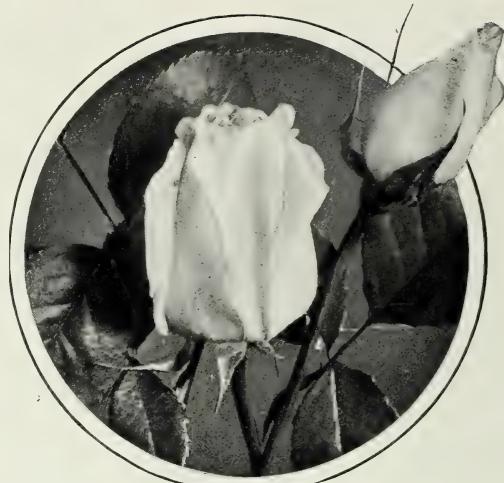
Blanche Lafitte. Pale pink and white, and of good shape. 25 cts.

Black Prince. Deep crimson; large size. 25c.

Duke of Edinburgh. Dark, velvety maroon; medium size bloom. 25 cts.



Baby Rambler Rose



Maman Cochet

Enfant de Mt. Carmel. Brilliant rosy carmine. Very large. 25 cts.

Francois Levet. Large, rose color. Resembles Paul Neyron. 25 cts.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant, beautiful crimson. 25 cts.

Giant of Battles. Very deep crimson center; free bloomer. 25 cts.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted with yellow. Large and moderately full. 25 cts.

John Hopper. Bright rose with carmine center. Large and full. 25 cts.

Lord Bacon. Deep crimson, shaded with very dark, velvety red. 25 cts.

Louis van Houtte. Rich, velvety crimson. 25 cts.

Madame Plantier. Pure white; large and double. 25 cts.

Madame Charles Wood. Large, brilliant red. 25 cts.

Magna Charta. Very large, bright pink. Profuse bloomer and strong grower. 25 cts.

Mary Washington. Flowers pure white, very double, blooming in clusters. 25 cts.

Margaret Dickson. White, pale flesh center. A fine variety. 25 cts.

Marshall P. Wilder. Large, carmine, well formed and very fragrant. Resembles Alfred Colombe. 25 cts.

Miss Hassard. A beautiful pink Rose of fine form and habit. 25 cts.

Paul Neyron. Deep pink; free bloomer. Very desirable. 25 cts.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep, velvety crimson; large. 25 cts.

Souvenir of the Queen of England. Bright carmine, full and fine. 25 cts.



Crimson Rambler Roses (See page 29)

TEA, BOURBON, NOISETTE AND BENGAL ROSES

These are free bloomers, but require protection during the winter.

American Beauty. Large; deep pink, poor grower. Fine color. 50 cts.

Appoline. Delicate pink. Large. 25 cts.

Agrippina. Brilliant fiery red. Profuse bloomer. 25 cts.

Bon Silene. Pink; free bloomer. 25 cts.

Bride. Pure white; large; very fragrant; free bloomer. Very good for forcing. 25 cts.

Bridesmaid. A sport from Catherine Mermet. Clear pink. 25 cts.

Catherine Mermet. Bright flesh color, large and full. Much cultivated for cut-flowers. 25 cts.

Duchess of Albany. A sport from La France, and sometimes called Red La France, being like its parent, but deeper in color. 25 cts.

Duchess of Edinburgh. An elegant crimson bud, of good size and fine form. A new color among teas. 25 cts.

Gruss an Teplitz. Scarlet. Free grower and profuse bloomer. Beautiful foliage. 50 cts.

Empress Augusta Victoria. Pure white, with a pale lemon tint; large and full. Free bloomer. 25 cts.

Hermosa. Clear pink. Constant bloomer. 25c.

Isabella Sprunt. Yellowish salmon; beautiful buds. Profuse bloomer. 25 cts.

La France. Large and full. Bright pink, changing to pale pink. Constant bloomer; poor grower. 25 cts.

Liberty. Crimson; large flowers; profuse bloomer. Remarkable keeper when cut. 50 cts.

Maman Cochet. Carmine, shaded with salmon. Profuse bloomer. 25 cts.

Madam Caroline Testout. Color clear pink; fragrance very pronounced. Said to be superior to La France. 25 cts.

Madam Hoste. Tea Rose, with very large, perfect flowers and superb buds; color bright, clear yellow. 25 cts.

Mlle. Augustine Guinnoisseau, or White La France. Pure white, with a slight tint of flesh color. 25 cts.

Marechal Niel. Deep golden yellow; large, full and fragrant. 25 cts.

Marie Guillot. White, tinted with pale yellow; large. 25 cts.

Marion Dingee. Color bright crimson; large. Blooms all summer and therefore valuable for bedding. 25 cts.

Meteor. Rich, dark, velvety crimson. Very fine in bud. 25 cts.

Papa Gontier. Dark crimson, with pinkish center. Very valuable for forcing under glass. 25 cts.

Perle des Jardins. Straw color, sometimes canary-yellow; center orange-yellow; large, beautiful buds. Popular for cut-flowers. 25 cts.

President Carnot. Rosy flesh color, shaded to white at edges. 25 cts.

Safrano. Yellowish buff. Produces fine buds. 25 cts.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Clear flesh color, with blush edges; large, double flowers. Good grower and bloomer in open air.

Sunset. A sport from Perle des Jardins. Flowers rich shade of saffron and yellow; large, double, with handsome buds. 25 cts.

Souvenir de Wootton. Crimson; free bloomer. 25 cts.

White Maman Cochet. Resembles Maman Cochet, except is pure white, tinged with blush. 25 cts.

POLYANTHA ROSES

Clothilde Soupert. White, shaded with pink. Free grower and profuse bloomer. Desirable for bedding. 25 cts.

George Pernet. Color bright pink, with touches of yellow. It is continually in bloom and flowers quite large for this class.

Gloire de Polyanthas. Color bright pink, with a red tint through each petal. Quite distinct. Flower very small. 25 cts.

Marie Pavie. Color rich, creamy white, tinted with carmine; flowers medium-sized, double and borne in large clusters. 25 cts.

Perle d'Or. Yellow flowers, with orange centers; flowers well formed, borne in large clusters. 25 cts.

Pink Soupert. Beautiful bright pink. Good bloomer and fine for bedding. 25 cts.

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The MORRIS NURSERY
COMPANY

West Chester, Chester County, Pa.